When not paid strictly in Advance, \$3.00 will positively be charged.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. P. H. STAUB, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. OFFICES 45 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Md. PRACTICES in the Courts of Baltimore, Baltimore County, Court of Appeals of Maryland and Supreme Court of United States. Special attention given to Collecting in and out of the State.

REFERENCES: National Union Bank of Baltimore. National Union Bank of Baltimore.
Wm. Devrice & Co.
National Bank, Martinsburg, West Va.
Borkeley Savings Bank, Martinsburg, West Va.
Carroll, Adams & Netr, Baltimore.
Oct. 31, 1871-tf.

THOS. C. GREEN.]. [WM. N. McDONALD GREEN & McDONALD.

Attorneys at Law. H AVING associated ourselves as partners, we will practice in the Courts of Jefferson and adjoining Countries.

September 3, 1872—tf.

GEORGE BAYLOR. [WM. L. WILSON. BAYLOR & WILSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va. WILL practice in the Courts of West Virginia and Virginia.

January 16, 1872.

HENRY L. BROOKE.] [St. Geo. T. BROOKE [DANIEL B. LUCAS.] BROOKE & LUCAS. ATTTORNEYS AT LAW.

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., IV. Vc. HAVING this day entered into partnership in the practice of the law, we will altend regularly all the Courts of Jefferson, and the Superior Courts of Berkeley, Morgan, Clarke and Frederick coun-September 1, 1572-if.

WM. H. TRAVERS. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, WILL practice in the District Courts of the Uni-ted States for the District of West V.rginia.— Farticular attention paid to cases in Bankruptcy. July 30, 1870.

SAMUEL J. C. MOORE. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Berryville, Clarke County, Virginia,

CLEON MOORE. ATTORNEY AT LAW, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., 13.71L1, undertake cases jointly in the Courts of both of eaid Counties. May 28, 1572.

COOKE & KENNEDY. Attorneys at Law. Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., TILL practice in Jeff rson and adjoining Coun-75-Office first door West of "Carter House." April 12, 1870-41.

E. WILLIS WILSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Harper's Ferry, Jefferson Co.,

WEST VINGINIA. Aug. 17, 1579.

CHARLES DAVIES. ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Will.f. attend to business in all the Courts of this State. this State.

DR. C. T. RICKARDSON, Physician & Surgeon, CHARLESTOWN, VIRGINIA.

I HAVE taken an O fice on Main street, (first door Essa of Meson's Drug Store), where I can be found during the day. At night mesoages should be sent to my residence, earner of I there and Mildred June 27, 1871-II.

BR. A. P. SEITE.

DENTISE,

Charlestown and vicinity Office at residence. Full upper sets of Feeth, from \$12 to \$27; partial do., \$5 to \$10. Fillings, from \$12 to \$27; partial do., \$5 to \$10. Fillings, from \$12 to \$27; partial do., \$5 to \$10. Fillings, from \$12 to \$27; partial do., \$5 to \$10. Fillings, from \$12 to \$27; partial do., \$5 to \$10. Fillings, from \$12 to \$27; partial do., \$10 to DANTIST,

DENTAL ROTICE.

1) R. McCORMICK will visit Charlestown, Pro-fessionalis, on the Second Monday (9th) of Sentember, and the Second Monday (11th) of November. August 13, 1872.

0. Our Now Ploughs.

January 4, 1871. SPRING

NEW GOODS

WE respectfully invite the public to call and examine our late purchases of merchandise, consisting of Embroidered Grenadines, Black Grenadines, Plain and Striped Buff Suiting, White Peka, Swiss Musline, Japanese Silk, Dolly Varden Calicos, Lawns and Calicos, Pizin Black, Blue, Ros cos, Lawas and Calicos, Figin Black, Blue, Rose and Buff De Laines. Black Alpacas, Black Lace Shawls, Lace Collars and Sleeves, Lace and Cambric Edgings and Insertings, a great variety of Rufflings, Plain, Blas, Scalioped and Plaited Flouncings, Scarls, Buws, Ribbons, Berages, Tissues, Kid Gloves, Bleached and Brown Cottons, Linens, Cottonades, hosiery and Parasols.

Gents' Goods. Black, Brue, Grey, and Dahlia Clothe, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, White and Fancy Marseilles Vesting, White Linen Duck, Neck Ties, Glover, Vesting, white intention of the control of the cont April 30, 1872.

CHANGED FRONT.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice, to my friends and the public generally, that I have removed my JEWELRY STORE opposite to my old stand, and next door to Mr. Gustav Brown's confectionery store, where I will conduct my business in all its branches, keeping on hand a full line of articles in

JEWELRY, WATCHES AND CLOCKS. Also, Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, at prices as low as it is usually done in the city.

Thankful for past favors, I would most respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

April 16, 1872.

L. DINKLE.

HYMNAL. T HAVE just received the New Hymnal, at prices ranging from 50c. to \$1.50 also some with mu-eic to each bymn W. S. MASON. SHOCKLEY'S Infallible Cure for Cholera in Poul-try, also a preventive of Gapes in Young Chickens. No one should be without a bottle

MASON'S Drug Store. I AM now in receipt of a full line of goods, to which I invite especial attention.

JAS. LAW. HOOFF.

POWDER in Canisters and Bulk, Shot of all kinds and sizes. Brinkerhoff's Corn Husker, Tarred Cordage for binding fodder, Swine Jewels, Adjustable Draw Knives, Galvanized Hods, Water Buckets, Sausage Cutters and Fillers, Butcher Knives, Mince Meat Choppers, Lanterns, Wash Pans, Dog Irons, Stew Pans, &c. JAS, LAW, HOOFF, October 22, 1872.

MACHINE SHEETING.—We have just received Twilled and 4-4 Onnaburg for Machine Sheet-ing. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. July 23, 1572.

J USF received, another lot of Michigon Fine Cut Ghewing Tobacco, in bulk.



VOL. 25.

CHARLESTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

NO. 46.

BALTIMORE CARDS.

PIANOS.



UPWARDS OF FIFTY FIRST PREMIUMS AND GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS

No 9 N. Liberty Street, Bultimore, Md. The Stieff Pixnos contain all the latest improve-ments to be found in a first-class Piano, with addi-tional improvements of his own invention, not to be found in other instruments. The tone, touch and finish of their instruments cannot be excelled by any

on hand, from \$75 to \$300.

Parlor and Church Organs, some 20 different styles on hand from \$50 and upwards.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue, containing names of over 1,200 Southerners, (50 of which are Virginians, 200 North Carolinians, 150 East Tennesseeans, and others throughout the South Virginians. secans, and others throughout the South.) who have bought the Stieff Piano since the close of the war.

RANSON & CO. FLOUR, GRAIN,

General Commission M rehants. 6 PATTERSON STREET,

Baltimore. A. R. H. RANSON December 19, 1571-1v.

NOAH WALKER & CO. CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY

LETTER. To which they call special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF MEASUREMENT. and a full line of samples from their immense stock of Clotha, Cossimeres, Coatings, Shirtings, &c., thus enabling parties in any part of the country to order their Clothing and Shirts direct from them, with the certainty of receiving garments of The Very Latest Style

And Most Perfect Fit attainable. Goods ordered will be sent by Express to any part of the country. As is well known throughout the Southern Statestley have for Forty-three Years excelled in all departments of their business, which is a substantial guarantee as to the character of the Goods they will send out. A large and well apported stock of and well assorted stock of

always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS

AT POPULAR PRICES When Goods are sem per Express C. Q D., there will be no collection charge on amounts of \$20 and over. Ruses for self messurement, Samples of Goods and Price List free on application. The attention of the Trane is invited to our Wholesake Department, which is always kept up to the highest standard.

Standard.
NOAH WALKER & CO., Manufacturers and Deslers in Man's and Boy's

TAVING lessed the Sappington Hotel for a feet form of years, and having re-turn shed it in measured from Basement to Artic, I will open it for the accommodation of the public on the let day of October.

The TABLE will be bountifully supplied with all

abone but poster and place and place of guests.
The STABLE is commoditied and will be attend-

by an experienced Ostler.

A PORTER will attend all the trains to conduct visitors to the Hotel, and to transport laggage, &c DR. J. JOHNSON.

DR. J. JOHNSON.

Oct. 1, 1872.

Laft of Washington County, Md.

W E are manufacturing a large lot of them and we guarantee satisfaction in every case or no WEIRICK & WELLER. (Late Shenandosh.)

now open to the public. As a Sumber Resor e House is unparalleled. Jefferson's Rock, Mary land Heights, Shannondale Springs, and other pl ces of interest, are in the immediate neighborh The traveling public, generally, are assured that bey will find Mountain View one of the most concernint, comfortable and elegant houses in this section of the country.

T. H. PERCIVAL, Sup't. O. E. MALTEY.

July 16, 1872. B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

P. F. KELLY & CO., Bankers and Exchange Brokers, NORTHWEST CORNER OF

June 25. 1872-1y. PHILADELPHIA. JEFFERSON COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY

DEPOSITORY. HAVE on hand a variety of Bibles and Testaments at Publishers' cost prices, and will order any size Family Bible any one may desire.

W. S. MASON,

Treasurer Jeff. Co. Bible Society.

V tles, for sale by July 23, 1872. McCURDY & DUKE. K EDZIE Filterers, and an additional supply of Hardware, just received by October 1, 1872 McCURDY & DUKE.

SEALING Wax for putting up Fruit. Tomatoes, &c., for sale by W. S. MASON. BRASS, Bell Metal and Porcelain Lined Kettles, for sale by JAS, LAW, HOOFF.

PLASTERING Lath and Oak Shingles, for sale by JAS. LAW. HOOFF. WILLOUGHBY Gum Spring Drill, Cistern Pumps, Churns, Tubs, Measures, Ruckets, Bowlsand Pins, for sale by JAS, LAW, HGOFF. RESTILIZERS of the most approved kinds, for sale by JAS, LAW, HOOFF.

EVERYTHING in the Tinware line for sale-and Sept. 10, 1872. McCURDY & DUKE. A N additional supply of Hardware just received and for sale by McCURDY & DUKE. BANKING BUSINESS

BANK DIRECTORY. First National Bank of Jefferson AT CHARLESTOWN.

Officers COLIN C. PORTER, President. SAM'L HOWELL, Cashier. J. V. SIMMONS, Teller,

Discount Day --- Tuesday. Bank of Charlestown.

Officers. J. W. GRANTHAM, President, GEORGE A. PORTERFIELD, Cashier. JOHN PORTERFIELD, Teller. Discount Day---Friday.

AGENTS

The following gentlemen are duly authorized to receive ADVERTISING and SUB-SCRIPTION for the "Spirit of Jefferson," and to collect and receipt for the same :

GEO. D. McGLINCY-Shepherdstown. JOHN P. KEARFOOT - Martinsburg. CHAS. R. LEE-Berryville. ROBT. RION LUCES and J. HUNTER BEL-LER - Harper's Ferry. JOEL W. ROBERTS-Middleway. ADAM LINK, Jr - Duffields Depot. ALEX. OSBOURN-Unionville. M. W. Burr-Brown's Shop. E. H. Roberts-Kearneysville. HENRY S. LEAGUE-Lectown.

TO TRAVELERS.

JOHN W. DALGARN.

WINCHESTER AND POTOMAC R. R. TIME TABLE.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH. Leave Harper's Ferry at 7 00, A M, and 1 35 P M.
Leave Shenandoah at 7 06, A M and 1 39 P M.
Leave Keyes' Switch at 7 20, A M and 1 46 P M.
Leave Halltown at 7 29, A M and 1 51 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 7 49, A M and 2 51 P M.
Leave Charlestown at 7 49, A M and 2 51 P M.
Leave Cameron's at 8 11, A M and 2 52 P M.
Leave Summit Point at 8 30, A M and 2 32 P M.
Leave Wadesville at 8 57, A M and 2 36 P M.
Leave Onequen Bridge at 9 99, A M, 2 32 P M.
Leave Onequen Bridge at 99, A M, 2 32 P M. Leave Opequon Bridge at 9 02, A M, 2 39 P M. Leave Stephenson's at 9 21, A M and 2 50 P M. Arrive at Winchester at 9 40, A M, 3 01 P M. Leave Winchester at 9 50 A M and 3 05 P M. Arrive at Strasburg at 11 40 A M and 4 05, P M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH. Leave Strueburg at 845 A M and 12 10, P M. Arrive at Winchester at 950 A M and 251, P M. Leave Winchester at 10 21 A M and 3 01 P M. Leave Stephenson's at 10 31 A M and 3 23 P M Leave Stephenson's at 10 31 A M and 3 23 P M. Leave Opequon Bridge at 10 42 A M and 3 45 P i Leave Wadesville at 10 45 A M and 3 51 P M. Leave Summit Point 10 59 A M and 4 11 P M. Leave Commeron at 11 10 A M and 4 41 P M. Leave Charlestown at 11 21 A M and 5 05 P M. Leave Halltown at 11 32 A M and 5 05 P M. Leave Keyes' Swite at 11 37 A M and 5 36 P M. Leave Shenandosh at 11 45 A M and 5 54 P A Arrive at Harper's Forry 11 50 A M and 6 00 P Ma

A. B. WOOD, Agent, Harper's Ferry.

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1	A. B. WOOD, Agent,	H	10	orr's	F	eri	·v.		
1	Nov. 4, 1872.	A						SON.	

Express Train. TRAINS BOUND WEST.

Mail Train. Fast Line. 7 42 P M Express Train, 12 m A M Office open at all hours for trains. Through Tickets sold to all the principal cities of the Union. A. B. WOOD, Agent. Harper's Ferry, Nov. 4, 1872.

Drugs. Drugs.

THE undersigned having lately purchased the interest of Dr. J. A. Straith, in the firm of Geo. T. Light & Co., will be constantly adding to his stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

at their old and well-known stand on Main street, where can also be obtained a complete assortment of DYE STUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, PUTTY, superior Coal, Lubricating, Sperm. Lard and Linweed Oils, all of which will be sold as low as the Eastern markets will afford; also Coal Oil Lamps, China Vasca, Toilet Sets, Fancy Articles, Fine Per-fumerics of the most popular kinds. Pomades, Ring's Ambrosia. Burnett's Cocasine. Stonebraker's Hall's and Chevalier's Hair Restorers and Renewers,

PATENT MEDICINES. SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY, embracing all of the most popular and reliable re-medies, and also the latest Novels and finest kinds

of Stationery.

Off- As the quality of Medicines is atways of the (3) As the quality of Medicines is always of the greatest importance both to the Physician and his Patients, we make it our constant care to secure none but the purest Medicines, and by his long experience in the retail business, he is prepared to fill Physicians' Prescriptions and Compound Medicines according to the latest and strictest rules of Pharmacy. The public can confidently rely on having their prescriptions carefully and accurately prepared at all hours of the day and night

N. B.—I take this occasion to return my sincere thanks for the very large patronage bestowed upon me by the community, and to express my grateful me by the community, and to express my grateful acknowledgment of the high appreciation of my fellow-citizens of my efforts to serve them ; trust that I may be able in the future to remuce each satisfaction to all who may favor me with their support and confidence.

GEO T. LIGHT. that I may be able in the future to render entir

February 20, 1872. THE Reliance Non-Explosive Attachment for Korosene Lamp. Every family burning light in their chambers all night should use the attachment, thereby insuring themselves and little ones from all danger by Coal Oil Explosions. Harper's Ferry, Nov. 14, 1871.

DROLIFIC or BREESES No. 2 POTATO —The

DROLIFIC or BREESES No. 2 POTATO — The best and most productive variety of Potato for main crop, producing last season sixty bushels from one planted. They boil dry and mealy-be sure and get the geauine ones—to be had at C. E. BELLER'S.

MICHIGAN Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco; also, Graveley's plug with Cigars of all grades; Durham, Pride of Virginia and May Queen Smoking Tobaccos to be founded. C. F. MELLER'S.

ing Tobaccos to be found at C. E. BELLER'S. HOR Medicinal purposes I have received some PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY warranted old and good. Also, Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines

-very fine. W.S. MASON. May 7, 1872. A FULL stock of fresh Spices for Pickling and Preserving purposes, for sale by Sept. 10,1872. W.S. MASON.

RENCH Organdy, Victoria Lawn, and the Newest Style Illusion Ruffling, just received by Sept. 3, 1872. KEARSLEY & SHEERER. CALICOES. New Style Fall Calicoes, just re-ceived by KEARSLEY & SHEERER. Sept. 10, 1872.

Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12, 1872.

> For the Spirit of Jefferson.] WHAT IS MONEY?

Having discussed this question, until all persons not directly interested in obfuscating it, must fully comprehend and understand that it is not a commodity and subject of inrestment, but at a rate agreed upon by the whole community who create it; and who at that fixed rate, and in order to make it an exchanging medium, may make it a legal commodity by attaching to it a fixed rate of interest or profit; and when the person who holds this thing of public creation may choose to use it as a legal commodity, and not as an exchanging medium. I shall take it for granted that my proposition is both understood and admitted, and shall, for the present, dispense myself from writing long articles, and the community from reading acknowledged truths; and only comment, in brief, upon the effects of using it as a legal commodity and at a fixed rate, and of using it as a commodity in itself. and as other things are commodities: For were it in truth a commodity in itself, and equal in intrinsic value, as a commodity, with any other intrinsic commodity, for which a piece of paper or other money might be exchanged, then, it would follow that this piece of paper or other money being equal intrisi cally to a particular commodity of intrinsic value, and that the parts being equal to the whole, that, the whole amount of money, in any given country, as this, and whether it was of paper and specie, was equal to the whole amount of property in intrinsic value : which would be a manifest absurdity: As no one could be found dolt enough to believe that the 700 millions of paper money, in this country, was in intrinsic value equal to the 24 thousand millions of all other property, real and personal; and much less that its 200 millions or 300 millions of gold and silver were of intrinsic value with 24 thousand

millions of property. But, I have said above, that I will in the present, only comment on money and "the effeets of using it as a legal commodity and at a fixed rate of interest, and of using it as a commodity in itself, and as other things are commodities:" Now money of itself is not a commodity, for nothing issues out of it ; por is it, any one of the "principal things for the whole use of man's life :" For according to the son of Sirae, "The principal things for thewhole use of man's life are water, fire iron, and salt, flour of wheat, honey, milk, and the blood of the grape, and oil, and clothing."-Feel, chap, 39, v. 26; and he might have added to the list similar commodities; but not, of necessity, money; for man's "whole M | life" had existed, and could still exist, with-

Money, then, is not a commodity in the M venience" or "advantage:" and he adds "in tion. And we gather, from the manner of this sense nearly absolete ' If you call money, then, a commodity, in the sense of "commerce" or "advantage," it is clear that there is no substance in money for the 'mhole use of man's life :" for it yields nothing ; it prowill! In this condition of the "commodity;" (as its friends are so anxious to christen it,) to-wit : yielding nothing, producing nothing, and "barren;" the law, the common agent of society, comes in, and gives to it a power of production, that it did not before possess, by annexing to it a fixed value of interest, or permitting to it unlimited interest; by confining, in the first instance, the fire to the hearth; and where it will be a "convenience" and "advantage;" or by easting it at randum as a fire brand to consume and burn up every thing before it! Such are the effects-to stick to the text laid down-of using money, on one hand, as a "legal commodity and at a fixed rate of interest," and, on the other, of using it as a "commodity in itself, and as other things are commodities," and at an un-

limited rate of interest! The Constitution of the United States ex pressly provides that "Congress shall coin money and regulate the value thereof:" Now. which do you prefer, the "fire on the hearth," or "the fire brand" cast among your household goods and Gods, and consuming every thing before it profune and sacred, labor, property, mind, morals, and religion? All these latter evils and curses, far worse than the plagues of Egypt, do flow, believe me, from the consuming fires of unlimited usury They have always, and in all ages of the world flowed from them, and they are the true causes and fountain of all the ignorance, and crime,

and poverty, and wretchedness on Earth! Give to men the earnings and fruits of the "sweat of their face;" don't by unlimited usury rob them of all the profit of their toil: and they will accumulate a capital amply sufficient for all their bodily, and mental, and moral, and spiritual-wants! You must save a man's body, before you can save his soul . Usury sinks it beyond the arm of salvation : the Ghosts of ages shake at it their "gory locks!" The jail, the gallows, the penitentiary and the brothel are its fruits! Cato, when asked what he thought of usury, answered' "ask me what I think of murder?"

Summit Pt. Oct. 31, '72. OBSERVER. FOR THE BOYS .- Henry Ward Beecher has written this: "I never saw anybody do tures every winter, &c. Correct tastes are anything that I did not watch him and see great blessings, but unless we cultivate and how he did it, for there is no telling but that sometime I might have to do it myself. I was going across a prairie; my horse began to shop, but the smith was not at home. I asked collection of books. They are old ones, but to start the fire and make the shoe. She said fit my horses foot, and pared the hoof, and Moore; no Burns. In those days we regarded turned the points of the nails out cunningly, as wits. Swift-Sheridan - Sidney Smith -erly. He looked at the horse's foot and paid books of which I have spoken, my son says, had better follow blacksmithing all my life. ized. Now. I never should have known how to do

POETICAL.

O. GIVE ME A HOME IN THE SOUTH.

O, give me a home in the South, Where the fragrant magnoliae bloom,
Life's like a midsummer's dream.
Beautiful stars of the night
Peep thro' the curtains of space,
Shedding their soft mellow light,
Loving to smile on my face

O! give me a home in the South,
The leveliest spot on the earth;
I care not how humble it be,

The dear, sunny land of my birth. O! give me a home in the South,

Where the mocking-birds gather and sing
Their melodies cheerful and gay,
Welcoming beautiful spring;
Where the river floats gaily along,
In its winding way out to the sea. I care not where others may dwell.

A home in the bouth give to me.

O! give me a home in the South, A home 'neath a Southern sky, Where I've lived all the summer of life. Where the friends of my youth live and die.
When I'm called by the Angel of Death
To leave all I love on the earth,
May the Angel then find me asleep
In the beautiful land of my birth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"CAMP HILL, HARPER'S FERRY."

We are indebted to the communication of our fair friend at Harper's Ferry, and which we published with so much pleasure, for the following letters, which we also publish, and which speak for themselves :

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 27, 1872. Mr. Editor : - Having heard the letter of your lady correspondent at Harper's Ferry spoken about, I read it, and must say, that I don't see anything particular in it. are plenty of young ladies in our school that could write just as well, My sister, I am sure could. Her education, however, I confess, is finished. "Camp Hill" says she is fond of flowers. Now pray, who is not?— Then as to our being indebted for the Japonica, to the Moors in Spain, I don't believe it .-Why the Moors were negroes. Papa says so; and further, that the world is indebted to them for nothing. As for Pears, if the Moors brought them to Spain, they must have first stolen them somewhere else. Consin says "that's flat," whatever he means by thatslang perhaps. But notwithstanding all Aunt's trouble, he will continue to use words that we don't understand, but that we don't

As for what Miss "Camp Hill" save, about Spanish arabic civilization, our Pastor has just been visiting us, and although he says, that more important studies have interfered with his becoming acquainted with the matter, yet that there is no doubt, the civilization in question was gross and irreligious; and even after its own style, quite inferior to that of the Mexicans. I give you his words, just as he repeated them. As for me, I know nothing about it; and do not think it at all necessary, or perhaps proper, that I should.

sense in which the above enumerated and But every young lady in my class, is of similar things are commodities; but only in opinion, that we really ought to write to you the sense—secording to Webster—of "con- what we think about the contribution in quesour kind teacher, that she sees nothing improper in it.

You will please excuse my giving any name

P. S .-- I add this posteriot to say, that alduces nothing; of itself-and as Shakespear though it would no doubt be very agreable to said in good philosophy-it is "barren;" let have a library, and public flower garden, yet. the ouibbling hirelings of usury laugh as they that that is a matter for the consideration of the gentlemen of the town; and that I think outside suggestions on the subject are-to-say the least-in very doubtful taste.

> CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 28, 1872. Dear Sir: -I have read the letter signed Camp Hill," recently published in your paper, with great pleasure. The argument in reference to the connection that exists between flowers and books, seems to me, to be very ingenious and correct. It certainly suggests a great many very agreable and useful lines of reflection. But my object in addressing to you this communication, is to say, that I hope the suggestion of your lady contributor will be acted on; and that early steps will be taken to get up a library in the town, at least .-With a population numbering so many clergymen, lawyers and merchants, there ought to be no difficulty. Allow me then to suggest, that a meeting of those interested, be called ; that a committee of management be formed; that a room be rented; and that we begin by simply taking the American and English re views and magazines. Just look at what the consequence will be: those who now subscribe for a single magazine-for about the same expense-will be able to read all: besides, the advantage of bringing intelligent people together; and of suggesting worthy topics, and improving the tone and character of conversation.

I will not take the liberty of mentioning names. But there are several gentleman in town, to whom the public look, to take the initiate in this matter. MERCHANT.

THURSDAY, 31, 1872. Mr. Dalgarn :- I am an old man sir, and perhaps should leave such matters to younger people; but the suggestions contained in a letter recently published in your paper, and written-as I understand-by a lady of Harper's Ferry, seems to me to be very commendable. It is very pleasant to me to know, that the community is fond of reading-and for that matter, fond of flowers too. But then we certainly should have a library, and reading room here; a regular course of lecdevelop them, we shall lose them - we shall

certainly lose them. Should steps be taken to institute a library limp. Luckily I came across a blacksmith's I shall gladly perform my part, and supply a the woman of the house if she would allow me they are good. Indeed good books like good wine, only improves with age. Oh Sir! we I might if I knew how. So I started a fire have no writers now, to compare with those and heated the shoe red hot and turned it to of our boyhood. No Cooper; no Scott; no as I had seen the blacksmith do, so that in Now a days, wit seems to exist, in asking driving into the hoof they should not go into whether Christopher Columbus is dead yet, or the quick, and shod the horse. At the next not; who Adam was, and what was his other place I went to. I went immediately to a name; and simply, in misspelling words smith, and told him to put the shoe on props Well! Well! In addition to the donation of me the greatest compliment I ever received in that he will subscribe to a library, or reading my life. He told me if I put that shoe on I room, or any similar institution that is organ-

My grand child, who is sitting by my side, this if I had not looked on and seen others do it." | pen in hand, to make a fair copy of this com- known a second wife to hurry it sum."

munication, asks me, it I am not going to say something about a public flower garden. tell her to have patience! Rome was not built in a day. We are getting on wonderfully-wonderfully indeed; and have much to be grateful for; and that, in God's good time, we shall have every thing that is need-

ful and proper for us. Trusting that you will excuse the trouble I am giving you, on the score of my good intentions, and of the interest I take in whatever tends to enlighten and improve the people. / I am respectfully yours.

Another communication on the same subject, subscribed Q E. D., we decline to publish, for the reason, that the name of the

writer was not given. P. S.-Since writing the above we have

received the following : Letter from Bolivar. Have we not the Talent in Harner's Ferry

for a L DEAR MR. EDITO paper some weeks su communication from Harper, well we don't leel disposed to anything that was not intended for the lie to know. Of course, the communication | Each

elicited our admiration, as all communicas stretel tions do coming from an intelligent source, as did the communication of "Harper's For- five teet know. Then the sharper"." We are ready to ascribe merit where up toward the the foresee has merit belongs, and therefore ascribed merit to your very intelligent and literary Harper's Ferry correspondent; for to ignore the communication on the grounds that it lacked great original thought, would be to censure facts as fallacies. Who would dare to call truth a fallacy, in connection with the com-

munication of Harper's Ferry's brilliant literary correspondent? But in ascribing merit and passing eulogism on "Harper's Ferry's" communication, we have nearly forgotten the magnet that pressed upon us to write a letter to your dear paper, the "Spirit of Jefferson." Did I say magnet?-I mean the communication from your young lady correspondent who lives on Camp Hill. However, before entering upon

my subject, I had better, Mr. Editor, ask your permission for my letter to appear in the columns of your paper. Now, how will I receive your permission? You have never so licited me to write for your paper; no. not once! and again, I am not a young lady .-What a pity! Did I say a pity?-I don't mean a pity that I am not a young lady. Oh no; only a pity that I am minus as good a backer as either of the aforesaid mentioned correspondents. Since scratching our head, (not for crawlers, however,) we have conclud ed to make an attack on you like this : Now, Mr. Editor, as your readers have had the pleasure (and I assure you it was a source of great pleasure to some of your readers) of reading the high-toned letters from Harper's Ferry and Camp Hill, do you not think that your Bolivar, if not all your intelligent readers, would be glad to hear something from our town of Bolivar? True, your humble serfrom Camp Hill, and though his subject may not prove very interesting to these literary contributors, he is presumptuous enough to believe that they will give it a reading, and perhaps a criticism. But we who are not so extensively acquainted in the science of knowledge, mu-t "grin and bear" to see our productions criticised by these literary stars. To proceed w th our subject, will not the many readers of the Spirit (after having read the masterly productions of Mr .- O pshaw ! we mean "Harper's Ferry"-and "Camp Hill") be ready to answer in the affirmative the talent in Harper's Ferry for a Literary Society? Why yes, Mr. Editor, we hear the

answer coming in the affirmative from every intelligent reader of your journal. Why should we, we ask, hear any other but an af firmative answer to our important question, when, as has already been seen by the so very original as well as instructive letter on the 'Science of Flowers," which appeared in your paper of October 29th, we have such a literary proding in our midst? Is it not our privilege (and one that we should hold dear) o invite he, she, or them, as it may be, to co operate with the less intelligent in organizing a society which we know would be pro bono publico, as well as for the instruction and edification of the common people. What would be more human, more honorable, or ap near more deserving and ennobling, than to see the man (or men) of acknowledged ability and intelligence inaugerating a plan whereby the mass of those who are yet so illiterate. may be enlightened in knowledge. We have already had an insight into the science of flowers, but are not content with our knowledge which so very limited, and who we ask. would have the audacia to assert, that these men of great minds would treat with scorn and contempt, the invitation of those less

Saxon language, and have a smattering of the Latin language, and yet be the possessor of an it all right undeveloped intellect. But we have already written more than we had intended, let it suffice in saying by way of conclusion, that if such a society he organized we will not only lend our feeble assistance, and hearts co-operation, but will be pleased to have our literary lady (of Camp Hill) to assist us in the diffusion of knowledge to everyb dy, including those who are not classed or favored as contributors to your valuable paper. With one of our politest bows, and profusest thanks for the acceptance of our

fortunate than themselves, to commence a

work of the cultivation of man's intellect.

that faculty which alone can make true man-

hood. We may know a little of the Anglo-

article, we subscribe ourself, Friendly yours, A MERICUS. October 30, 1872.

- An old bachelor at a wedding had the heartlessness to offer the following toast : "Marriage-the gate through which the happy lover leaves his enchanted regions and returns to earth.

- "Sir. I will make you teel the arrows of inv resentment." 'Ah Miss, why should I fear your arrows when you never had a heau?" - Mrs. Partington says that since the in-

why women shouldn't fight as well as men. - Billings says: "There ain't ennything that will kompletely kure lazyuess, but i have

vention of the nedle-unn there is no reason

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Making Window Glass.

As the business of making window glass has been resumed here, and as a good many of our citizens have never witnessed the very interesting process of its manufacture, we thought it might be instructive to give an account of what we saw and learned at the factory of the Wheeling Window Glass Compa-

ny, on Saturday last. Dropping in at the factory in North Wheeling, on Saturday, we found about firty men at work busy as bees making window glass by a, to us, very curious process. Their fuanace in the first place, is built in the succeent style; it has no chimney, and the smoke from the bituminous coal they burn pours out in a cloud into the room. There are openings in the roof for it to escape through, and a continual draught of air from the doors carries it upward, so that it is not so bad for the working as one would think. Besides, they do a begin to blow until the smake is all beau The pots are on each side of

heated in the necks of the par ers blow in the pipes with

then clap their thumbs over the holes vent the air from rushing out again; in the mean time while the end of the roller is so tened, so that at last the air, forced in and expanded by the heat, bursts it outwards The glass is then a cylinder, onen at one end. It is whirled in the beat until the edges become true, then brought away. The cylinders are laid on tables, where the imperfect spherical end about the blowing pipe is cracked off from the rest by a strip of meit of glass drawn around it The cylinder is then cracked from end to end on one side by means of a red hot iron passed through it.

In an adjoining building is what is called the flattening oven. The cylinders brought there are lifted on the end of a lever, passed in through a circular opening just large enough to admit them, and laid on flattening stones on the oven b ttom with the crack uppermost. The oven bottom is circular, and it revolves horizontally. As the glass softens it separates at the crack and lays itself down gently and gradually on the stone. The long cylinder is then a flat sheet, three feet wide and nearly five feet in length. There are four openings around the sides of the oven; at one the glass is put in, through another a workman sweets the stone for it a third workman sweeps the stone for it a third workman smoothes it down with a block as it comes round to him, and a fourth, at the last opening, which is close to the one at which it was put in, lifts the sheet-partly cooled by this time-upon a carriage in the oven. This he does by means of a lever furnished with sharp, vant will make no pretensions to a display of broad blades at the end, which he works in literary talent such as characterized the letter | under the glass. When the carriage is full

The opposite end of the annualing oven opens into the cutting room. There the cars riages are pushed along a central track, and unloaded at the stalls of the cutiers The cutter has a table before him, with measure marks on its edges. He lifts one of the sheets, lays it on the table, and commences ruling it faster than a school boy rules a slate. His rule is a wooden strip about five feet long, and his pencil point is a diamond. Every stroke is a cut, and it is wonderful the skill necessary to make this cut. To the novice to the heading of our letter, "Have we not it looks very easy, yet the novice cannot make a ser teh with the diamond on the glass, while the workman's every scratch, though it does not cut the glass apart, cracks it so that if breaks clean off on the slightest pressure .-In this way the sheets are cut up into the requisite size and packed in boxes for ship-

ment .- Wheeling Register. No Blunderer Wanted.

A first rate story is told of a very prominent man, who lived in Derroit forty years ago, and who at that time wned more steamboat stock than any other men in the Western country, besides other wealth to a large amount

Like many of the pioneers who acquired great riches, le was very ignorant in all that books taught but his learning was more like wisdom, and in common with many who have lived, and passed away, but left their mark behind them, he knew what tree would make shingles by looking at it He had, at the time of our story just com-

pleted a spleudid new warehouse at Buffalo,

and wanting a suitable clerk to take charge of

it, he advertised for one in the papers. The next morning early a candidate for the position presented himself, a rather too flishy a young man in appearance, but the following conversation occurred : "Young man, when you make a mistake in any of your books, how do you correct it?" The young man explained, in a very pro-

fave manner, how he should proceed to make "A good way no doubt to do it," replied the old man, ' but I shan't want you," Very soon another aspirant put in an appearance. A similar question was asked him.

and in a long and eloquent manner he pointed out the remedy in all such cases. All the reply was : "Young man, I shan't want you"

Some three or four others dropped in during the day, and to each one the same question was put, and they all had some smarr way of covering up errors in their books The old gentleman was entirely ignorant himself of the art of book keeping, but he

had wisdom of all things, which is more than a match for learning.

Just at the close of the day, a plainly. dres-ed man, with a bright eye and a brisk step called for the situation. "Take a seat sir," said the old gentleman.

"I want to ask you just one queton. When you make a false entry on your books, how do you go to work to correct it?" Turning upon his questioner a cold, sherp look, the young man replied; I don't make that kind of mistakes sir."

"Ah! my dear sir, you are just the man I have been looking for all day," and in a few moments after, the man who corrected his blunders by not making them, was installed in the office.

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